NEWES

OUT OF

IRELAND.

To which is added
A CATALOGUE OF THE NAMES OF THE LORDS
that ſubſcribed to levie Horſe to aſſiſt HIS MAJESTY
in defence of HIS ROYALL PERSON, *the*
Two Houſes of Parliament, and
the Proteſtant Religion.

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A True Relation of the Paſſages and Overthrowes Given to THE REBELS, *from the* 1 *of* JUNE *untill the* 10 *of* JULY, 1642, *ſent in a Letter from Captain* IOHN GOWER.

4 apr 29 Jan

SIR,

I may be bold to aſſume thus much to my ſelfe, that I have not omitted any occaſion wherein I might ſerve you according to your commands, I have formerly ſent you the relation, the good ſervice my Lord of *Inchiquin* hath done to the ſtate, and this Country; Ever ſince our arrivall he hath commanded in chiefe as Generall of theſe Forces by being vice Preſident to his Father in Law during the time of his long ſickneſse, in which ſervice I may modeſtly ſay he hath expreſſed himſelfe, the only Terror to our Enemies, the greateſt comfort to the Kings good Subjects, and the moſt abſolute (next under God and your cares) protector of this Province; for no man can more certainly relate (his continuall care of our diſtreſſed and beleagur'd friends, his nightly excurſions and incurſions upon the enemies quarters, his extroardinary Sedulity in procuring ſpies, and intelligencers in all parts of the enemies Countries) then my ſelfe, who had the honor to be imployed in ſome of theſe expeditions; but what will now happen unto us we are both ignorant, and have juſt cauſe to feare, for the Lord *Preſident* is now departed this World, and our Enemy hopes, and we feare, an alteration of our chiefe Commanders, for we cannot hope for any in his place, ſo fit for it as he is himſelfe, he being acquainted both with the condition of the people, ſpeaking their own language, and ſo knowing in the Country, that he is of the whole Army the beſt guide himſelfe. I will not detract from any of our ancient Officers here, for we have Sir WILLIAM OAGLE, Sir CHARLES VAVASOUR, Sir JOHN PAULET, very gallant men and old Souldiers, and ſo have expreſſed themſelves in theſe affaires, but I am of that opinion, that they doe finde this kind of ſervice ſomething new to them, for our chiefeſt expeditions come by camiſadoes in the night, or ſudden ſurpriſalls upon ſome certaine intelligences of the enemies removalls, which ſeldome happens, but my Lords ſpies doe diſcover, and it hath hitherto proved to the ruine of all, or moſt of them, as did appeare in the buſineſs with Sir *Edward Fitzharris*, and the overthrow which he gave to the Lord *Roch*, and the *Quondons*, and in our laſt conflict where we got the victory over two thouſand five hundred Foote and Horſe, with about ſix hundred and fifty of ours, where we ſlue foure hundred of the enemy, tooke five Colours, ſome priſoners, all their baggage, and many armes, as the *Relation* here incloſed doth further expreſſe.

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The former of theſe expeditions were abſolutely his own, and in this later Sir *William Oagle*, and Sir *John Paulet*, with part of their Regiments were with him; yet if I doe aſcribe that likewise to him, it is no more then their own act, becauſe this I muſt ſpeake of mine own knowledge, That when we ſtood in batalia oppoſite to the Enemy, they ſeeing the number of the Enemy ſo far exceeding ours, they were unwilling to conſent that we ſhould fight, and told my Lord that they would doe their Offices as Colonells, but the act ſhould be his own, upon which my Lord commanded to charge, and got the victory without the loſſe of two men, nor doe I imagine but that theſe Colonells adviſed my Lord very well, conſidering what ſervice they had formerly been in, where one Army equally armed, equally valiant had fought: this ods of number had been dangerous to us, but my Lord by his intelligence, certainly knew all the proceedings of their Army, how they were arm'd, how ſtrong in foot, how in horſe, and was very certaine that we far exceeded them in the ſtrength of the horſe, which was the maine ground that made him in my hearing give this reaſon why he would fight, that with the ſtrength of his horſe and the largeneſſe of the plaine he was able to releeve the foote and bring them off when he pleaſed. This relation I onely make to conduce to that I formerly ſaide, that though we have many brave Commanders yet I conceive I cannot detract from any of them in ſuppoſing him the moſt fit man for this warre. I hope and I make no queſtion but you ſhall heare, that we ſhall goe forwards a pace in our victories ſo long as he that now commands doth continue in his place, for he hath wrought his intendments almoſt to a full ripeneſſe conſidering the ſmall forces that we have, being not able to march two thouſand into the field. But thus I will conclude with you, and value my Judgement accordingly in other things if it doe not happen according to my ſence, that the alteration of our chiefe Officer be not the greateſt Remorah to our proceedings that can happen, but I queſtion not if that greedy beaſt Ambition be not amongſt us, our Colonels and great Officers will Petition you for that which we the inferior officers, and the reſt of the Armie ſo much deſire: I have myſelfe had my ſhare in all theſe buſineſſes it was my fortune to take a Lieutenant priſoner in the laſt, he is able to pay enough for his ranſom if I might be allowed it, but I beleeve he will be hanged ere you receive this Letter: if I have done any thing more then ordinary you ſhall have the relation from

Your Servant,

Donaroyall, July 3, 1642. IOHN GOWER.

THE OCCURRENCES IN IRELAND,

Incloſed in the Letter aforeſaid.

The Lord *Inchiquin* marched over the mountains with his troopes and 80 footmen to pillage the Country, and tooke ſome Caſtles that would annoy us, but in his returne, Sir *Edward Fitz-harris* came downe with his Army and way-laid them, ſo my Lord fell upon them, beat them out of their holdes, ſlew about one hundred and forty of them, and came ſafe home with his prey without the loſſe of one man. Upon holy thurſday our forces marched into the L. *Roch* his country: but the Quondames who are notable rebels, and the Lord *Roch* had heard of his comming and were drawne into battalia, but my Lord fell upon them, and killed betwixt two and three hundred, and brought away the prey home ſafe. The weeke after Whitſunday Sir *Charles Vavaſour* with his regiment, and Captaine Gepſons troop beleagured a place called Drumaneene, and battered it the firſt day, with 2 peeces of ordnance, made a breach in the Wall of the Court, and entred the breach with the ſouldiers, but were beaten off it with the loſſe of five or ſix men: the wall being hollow, the enemie ſets fire on it, ſo that they could not aſſault there any more: next day my Lord appointed me to wait on him thither, where they had drawne their approaches to the gate, but thoſe guns would not bite: ſo that they were conſtrained to ſend to Corke to fetch a greater, which came in two or three dayes, ſo they battered it all that day, all the next, and in concluſion took it by compoſition, that they ſhould depart with their lives and their cloathes on their backes. The next day my Lord ſent me with forty horſes through the *Roch* his country, into the *Quondams* where we ſaw the enemy, tooke away their cowes, ſheepe, and horſes, ſo we brought them all home ſafe, they never once offering to aſſault or hinder us: within two dayes my Lord *Inchiquin* drew the horſe and foot together and ſate downe before the Lord *Roch* his Caſtle, and battered it all that day and that night, the next day they beg'd quarter, which my Lord denyed. I was ſent with my Lords troope to pillage round about, I brought above a thouſand ſheep and three hundred cattell: that night our troop was commanded to lie at the foot of the mountain to ſtop any reliefe from comming to the Caſtle: we lay there two nights, which hath bred a great ſickneſſe amongſt them I brought out of Yorkſhire, all this whole night and day the Caſtle was battered and no quarter would be given them, untill ſuch time as newes was brought, that the enemy was gathered together and fallen upon our quarters at Dona-royall, ſo that we were forced to give them quarter, and turne them out of the Caſtle with their lives, and to haſte to our owne Towne, which we did, we tooke greate ſtore of Corne, many Armes, and much other proviſion in the Caſtle, there were ſeven or eight hundred people in

it beſides old women and children, who fled into the mountaines, where we ſhall be ſure to have them the next Caſtle we take, and then they may certainly expect a generall hanging. The 27 of June about 12 of the clocke at night my Lord *Inchiquin* ſent me out with forty horſe and fifty foote to releive Liſcarroll and Newmarket, which I did, and drove the cattle away from the Caſtle Anno and beat 300 of their men from the prey and came ſafe home. Upon Saint *Peters* Eve, my Lord *Inchiquin* received intelligence that eighteen colours were come from the county of Limbrick, and were ſet down before a place called Caſtle Dodd, in the hands of one Maſter *Munck* a friend unto our Army, and a good ſubject, my Lord as he hath beene always ready to releive ſuch, adviſed with Sir *William Oagle* and Sir *John Paulet*, who ſuddainly concluded to march: which wee did betwixt eleaven and twelve a clocke that night, and found them not there, but heard they were gone unto a place called Newtowne alias *Shaudrum*, in the County of *Cork*, from whence they intended the next night with other forces to fall on our quarters according to their pretence: they had heard of our comming by that time we marched toward them, for moſt of our neighbours here are Traytors, in the same condition with the rebels, wee found them at the end of a champiane in Battalia, a little bog being betweene them and us, the troopes juſt behind them, and under the towne a great moroſſe and wood: we preſented them battaile, but they immediately drew out of the plaine into the lanes, and the aforeſaid townes, ſo that our horſe could no way helpe us or offend them, upon which we drew up the muſquetiers, who diſputed the buſineſſe with them, for an houre, untill ſuch time as the horſe found out a little way through the wood and incompaſſed the enemie round, which as ſoone as they perceived, they retreated, but in ſuch diſorder, that our horſe having ſome convenient ground to charge them, fell upon them, and ſo abſolutely routed their whole body; the buſineſſe after that was nothing, but the execution I beleeve was as great as any hath beene ſince theſe warrs began: the number could not be certainely knowne, becauſe the execution was ſo diſperſed, and the enemie throwing downe their weapons and running, gave us encouragement to fight diſbanded, ſo that the ſlaughter was over all the fields, both bogs and ditches; the generall vote is, that there were ſlaine about four or five hundred men, but if you will have my opinion, having the command of the horſe that day, and ſaw what were ſlaine, both by the horſe and foote, there was ſlaine ſix hundred; we tooke five colours, ſome priſoners, whereof I tooke my ſelfe a Lieutenant priſoner, we tooke all their baggage, and many armes. Two daies after this battle my Lord Preſident died, and without queſtion poyſoned by the popiſh Doctors.

Yours JOHN GOWER.

A CATALOGUE OF THE NAMES OF THE LORDS

that ſubſcribed to levie Horſe to aſſiſt HIS MAJESTY *in defence of* HIS ROYALL PERSON, *the Two Houſes of Parliament, and the Proteſtant Religion.*

YORKE, *the* 22d *of June*, 1642.

Whereas it may be collected by ſeverall Declarations printed in the name of both Houſes of Parliament; That the Kings ſacred perſon, the Houſes of Parliament, the Proteſtant Religion, the Lawes of the Land, the Liberty and Propriety of the Subject, and Priviledges of Parliament are all in danger:

We whoſe names are under-written doe vulantarily offer and ſeverally ingage our ſelves, according to the following Subſcriptions, to aſſiſt his Majeſtie in defence of his Royall Perſon, the two Houſes of Parliament, the Proteſtant Religion, the Lawes of the Land, the Liberty and Propriety of the Subject, and Priviledges of Parliament; when his Majeſtie ſhall have given Commission under the Great Seale, for levying of Forces for thoſe purpoſes, againſt all power, Levies and Forces whatſoever, or to be rayſed upon any pretence whatſoever;

To pay Horſes for three Months, thirty dayes to the Month, at two ſhillings and ſix pence *per diem*, ſtill advancing a Months pay, the firſt payment to begin ſo ſoone as the King ſhall call for it, after the Commiſſions ſhall bee iſſued under the Great Seale. In this Number are not to be reckoned the Horſes of the Subſcribers, or thoſe that ſhall attend them.

	Horſe.
The Prince	200
The Duke of York	120
Lord Keeper	40
Duke of Richmond	100
Lord Marqueſſe Hartford	60
Lord Great Chamberlain	30
Earl of Cumberland	50
Earl of Huntington	20
Earl of Bath	50
Earl of Southampton	60

Earl of Dorſet	60
Earl of Northampton	40
Earl of Devonſhire	60
Earl of Dover	25
Earl of Cambridge	60
Earl of Briſtoll	60
Earl of Weſtmorland	20
Earl of Barkſhire and Lord Andover	30
Earl of Monmouth	30
Earl Rivers	30
Earl of Carnarvon	20
Earl of Newport	50
Lord Mowbray	50
Lord Willoughby	30
Lord Gray of Ruthin	10
Lord Lovelace	40
Lord Paget	30
Lord Faulconbridge to come	30
Lord Rich	40
Lord Pawlet	30
Lord Newark	30
Lord Montague	30
Lord Coventry	100
Lord Savill	50
Lord Mohun	20
Lord Dunſmore	40
Lord Seymor	20
Lord Capel	100
Lord Faulkland	20
Maſter Comptroller	20
Maſter Secretary Nicholas	20
Lord Chief Juſtice Bankes	100
The Lord Thanet is not here; but one hath undertaken for him	
SUM TOTAL OF HORSE	1695

FINIS.